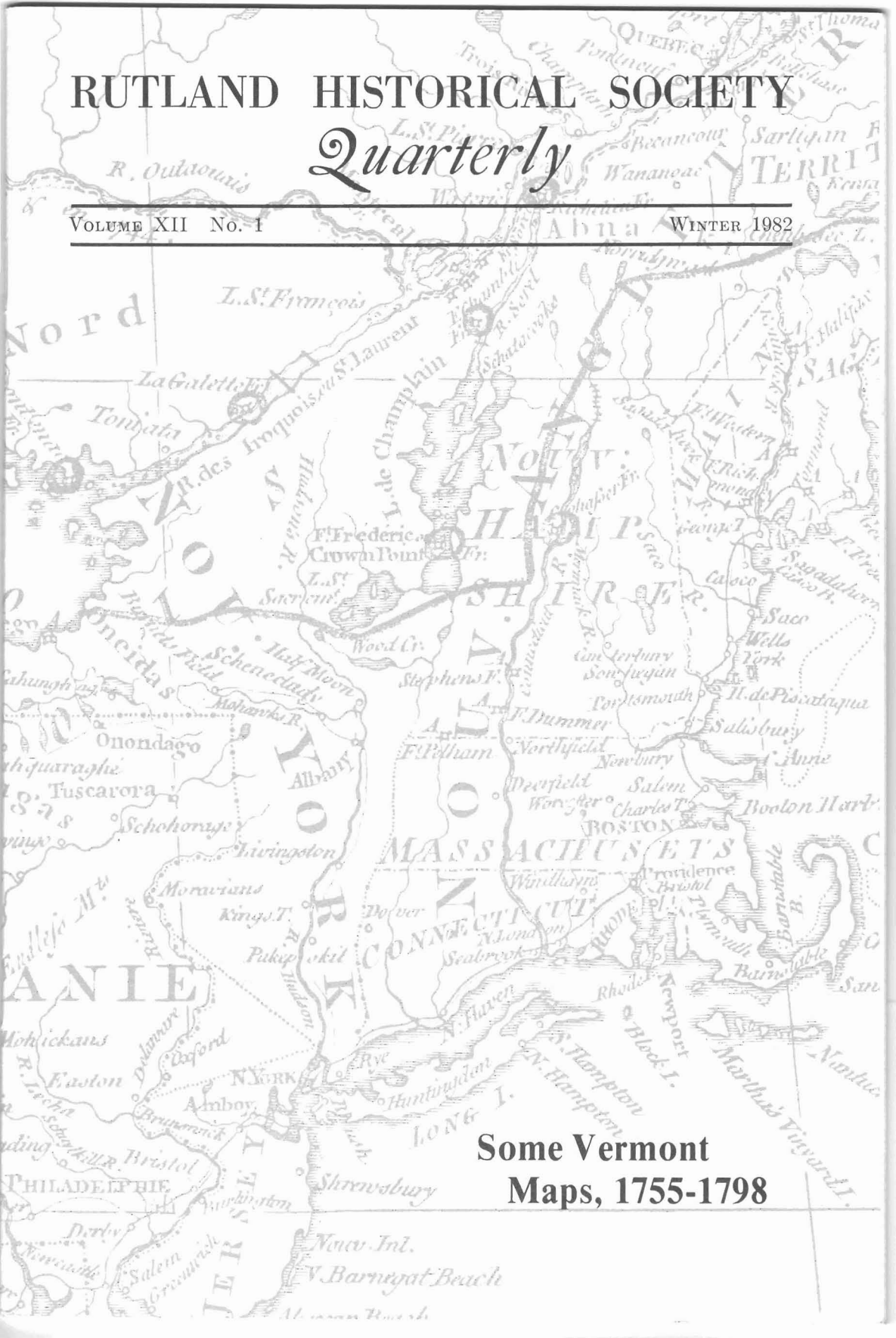


RUTLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Quarterly

VOLUME XII No. 1

WINTER 1982



Representations of A Turbulent Land: Some Vermont Maps, 1755-1798

J. Kevin Graffagnino
University of Vermont

During the last half of the eighteenth century, no colony or state in New England had a more tumultuous history than Vermont. The last area in the region to undergo permanent white settlement, Vermont was a noisy frontier long after its neighbors had developed relatively stable socioeconomic and political frameworks. Poorly-defined borders and the vague wording of colonial charters led to acrimonious disputes over ownership of the new land. The potential advantages of authority prompted established governments and private interest groups alike to claim jurisdiction. The result was widespread turmoil, as the opposing factions used propaganda, intimidation, legal maneuvering and various other tools in their attempts to acquire or maintain control. For three decades, from the end of the French and Indian War in America until Vermont finally entered the Union as the fourteenth state in 1791, the status of the area between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain was undetermined and hotly contested.¹

The attempts of contemporary cartographers to represent the territory that would become Vermont are striking evidence of the boisterous young area's uncertain standing. Late eighteenth-century mapmakers in America, England, France, the Netherlands and elsewhere depicted Vermont in a wide variety of shapes, sizes and affiliations. This variety reflects not so much the usual problems inherent in mapping any frontier, but rather the genuine inability of observers to untangle the Gordian knot of Vermont affairs. As much as nearly any other sources of the period, these maps demonstrate the complexity and duration of the process from which the State of Vermont eventually emerged.²

The confusion about ownership of Vermont actually predated lasting white settlement there. The French built a small fort on Isle La Motte in 1666, and early in the next century granted extensive tracts of land along the eastern shore of Lake Champlain. In 1716 Massachusetts settled a land dispute with Connecticut by turning over what are now the towns of Brattleboro, Dummerston and Putney to be auctioned for the benefit of Yale College. Both Massachusetts and New Hampshire laid claim to the territory north of Deerfield in the 1720s and 1730s, but neither colony wanted responsibility for manning Fort Dummer, which Massachusetts had erected in 1724 in present-day Brattleboro. In the early 1750s, New Hampshire Royal Governor Benning Wentworth began granting towns on the west side of the Connecticut River, a practice which evoked loud but ineffectual protests from New York. Settlers in the area were few and far between throughout this period, but claims to jurisdiction clearly were not.³

COVER:

R. & J. Ottens, *Carte des Possessions Angloises & Francoises du Continent de l'Amerique Septentrionale* (Amsterdam, 1755). With line through Vermont, showing French claim to northwestern part of area.

During this pre-settlement era, cartographers had difficulty with the area between New York and New Hampshire. Reiner and Joachim Ottens showed Vermont as part of New Hampshire on their *Carte des Possessions Angloises & Francoises du Continent de l'Amerique Septentrionale* of 1755, but also issued a version with a bold red line that indicated France's claim to the northwestern section of the territory.⁴ British mapmaker John Mitchell assigned Vermont to New Hampshire in the mid-1750s, as did his Dutch contemporary, Isaak Tirion.⁵ However, Mitchell also colored some editions of his map to show Vermont as part of New York, evidence of that colony's unwillingness to back down on the question of jurisdiction. Not surprisingly, none of the pre-1760 representations of Vermont offered much detail; beyond a few forts, identification of some southern townships, and a handful of lines for the Crown Point Road and principal rivers, the mapmakers depicted Vermont as it was — an almost empty, largely unsurveyed land.

This situation began to change quite rapidly after 1760. The surrender of New France removed the threat of invasion from the North, and settlers started to move quickly into the open valleys above Deerfield and North Adams. Governor Wentworth recognized the potential market and acted decisively to take advantage of it; beginning in 1761, he dispensed New Hampshire titles for 112 new towns in the disputed territory. By the time he was done, Wentworth had granted away much of the best land on both sides of the Green Mountain range. New York objected strenuously to the Crown, and on July 20, 1764 the King in Council ruled that New Hampshire's authority ended at the Connecticut River: the territory west of the river belonged to New York.⁶

Yet the royal decision did little to quiet the unrest on what had become known as the New Hampshire Grants. Many of the settlers and speculators who held Wentworth titles could not or would not pay New York's fees for confirmation of ownership. Mixing propaganda, bluff and occasional force, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys managed to forestall New York's attempts to extend its authority onto the Grants. On the east side of the mountains there were many who supported New York's claims, but they were never able to counter the organization and resourceful strategy of their westside opponents. In a brilliant move that greatly strengthened their cause, the Allens and their associates adopted the rhetoric of the Revolution immediately after the "shot heard 'round the world" rang out on the green at Lexington. New York strove mightily to throw off the image of despotic tyrant and establish control east of Albany, but the upstarts on the Grants maintained their tenuous hold on the region.⁷

The many maps which showed the Grants between the Treaty of Paris and the Declaration of Independence served as graphic illustrations of the confusion attending the settlement of the area. New Hampshire continued to figure in many representations of the Grants, even after the King's boundary decree of 1764. Thomas Jefferys's 1761 engraving of the Blanchard and Langdon surveys of New Hampshire included Vermont, and a similar Jefferys map of 1755 continued to appear as late as 1768.⁸ Carington Bowles's beautifully colored *Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* also designated the Grants as New Hampshire property, with the northern half of the area labeled simply, "Wilderness Lands of the Crown not yet appropriated."⁹ In fact, these and the other Vermont-as-New Hampshire maps were accurate, albeit unwittingly, in at least one important sense: New York owned the Grants but did not rule them; New Hampshire no longer had a legal claim but did still hold the allegiance of many of the settlers.

Despite New York's inability to control the Grants, maps showing the territory as hers began to appear in increasing numbers after 1764. Harassed and threatened by the Green Mountain Boys, New York surveyors nonetheless managed to lay out the bounds of many large-scale grants on the western side of the mountains.¹⁰ In a fine manuscript map of *Circa 1775*, Gerard Bancker divided Vermont into four New York counties and detailed the extensive New York grants there.¹¹ Printed maps of the mid-1770s also reflected New York's claim to title, as in Robert Sayer's and John Bennett's *General Map of the Northern British Colonies in America*, published in London in 1776. Although the Grants were in turmoil, New York did have the firmest legal claim to jurisdiction, a fact that influenced at least some mapmakers during this period.

A Map of the north-western part of
 NEW ENGLAND
 containing the Provinces of
 MASSACHUSETTS BAY and NEW HAMPSHIRE
 with the Colonies of
 CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.
 Divided into Counties and Townships.
 In the whole composed from actual surveys and
 its situation adjusted by
 Astronomical Observations.

Printed for Curzon Bowles, at New St. Pauls Church Yard London.
 Published 1727.



Undoubtedly the best cartographic evidence of the confusion over who governed Vermont was the decision of some engravers and publishers to show the disputed territory as both New Hampshire and New York. Thomas Jefferys's 1774 engraving of J. Green's *Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* cited the King's designation of the Connecticut River as the border between the two, but colored most of Vermont bright yellow to show the areas granted under New Hampshire titles.¹² The following year a new edition of the large John Mitchell map of British North America came out, on which the Grants appeared as New York property by color, but had "New Hampshire" plainly printed across them.¹³ The problem clearly was not how to depict a frontier for which full details were not yet available, but rather a question much more direct in nature: who owns the Grants? Faced with a variety of possible answers, the mapmakers had little choice but to make some sort of guess and wait to see how things turned out.

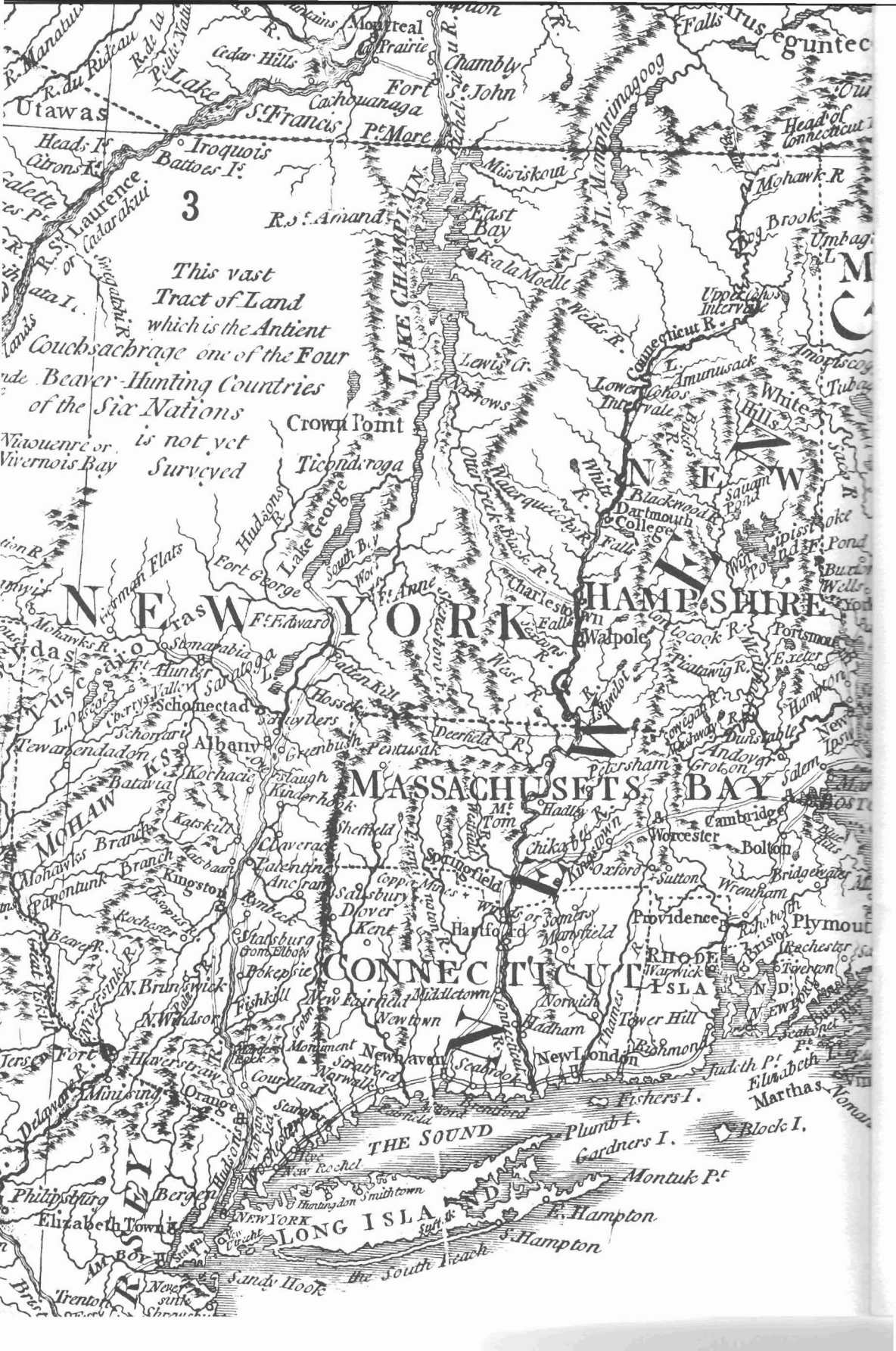
Unsettled and confusing through 1776, the situation on the Grants became even more chaotic and complex in 1777. On January 15, a convention at Westminster declared the Grants an independent state. Determined to hold the New Hampshire titles in which many of them had heavy investments, the leaders of Vermont — the Allens, Thomas Chittenden, Jonas Fay, Joseph Bowker and others — viewed local autonomy as the best means of achieving that end. They had to contend with tremendous outside pressure, as New York, New Hampshire, the Continental Congress and the British in Canada all threatened at one time or another to move against the fledgling state. Vermont managed to fend off all of these external adversaries in turn, but there was always considerable doubt about the outcome of each fresh challenge.¹⁴

In addition to these dangers from without, Vermont's leaders also had to deal with a good number of internal problems during the Revolution. Many Yorkers were banished as Tories, with their property sold for the benefit of the state treasury, but this did not eliminate all sources of dissent.¹⁵ The southeastern towns continued to oppose the westside-dominated state government, as leaders such as Charles Phelps of Marlboro intrigued against the Allens and their so-called Arlington Junta. Reservations about the consistency of the Junta's commitment to the Revolution also shook the state on more than one occasion. Along the upper Connecticut, leaders in both Vermont and New Hampshire schemed together to create some sort of state centered around Hanover and Eleazar Wheelock's Dartmouth College.¹⁶ The larger struggle against England notwithstanding, the primary issues in much of Vermont during the Revolution concerned the internal balance of power and the determination of which faction would rule the Grants.

Somehow, Vermont prevailed against all these enemies, actual and potential. The state's borders changed briefly in 1778 when sixteen of New Hampshire's western towns joined Vermont in the first East Union, but Ira Allen quickly dissolved that connection to placate Exeter and return control of Vermont to the towns west of the mountains. The river faction tried again in 1781; this time thirty-four New Hampshire towns voted to unite with their neighbors across the Connecticut. The Arlington Junta countered with a West Union in June of 1781, adding sixteen New York towns to Vermont and laying claim to much of the northeastern section of the Empire State, as well. Both Unions ended in February, 1782, but not until Vermont had demonstrated a thorough disregard for the sanctity of its neighbor's borders. The biggest potential change in Vermont's status during the Revolution did not materialize, but the Haldimand Negotiations, in which the Allens discussed quite seriously the possibility of their state's rejoining the British Empire, sparked enough rumors to make the entire country take an interest in Vermont's situation.¹⁷

OPPOSITE, MAP 2:

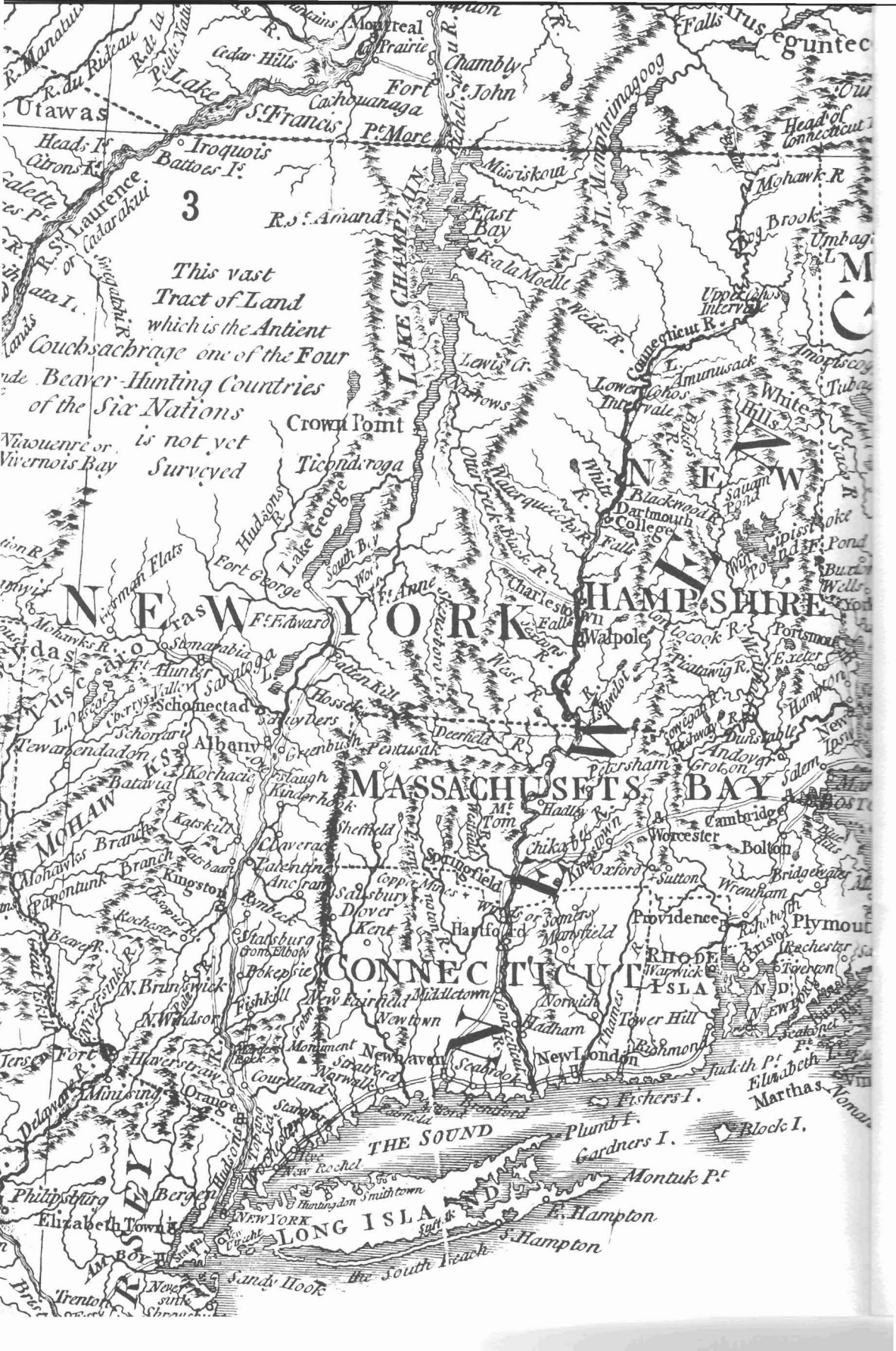
Carington Bowles, *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* (London, 1771). Shows Vermont as part of New Hampshire.



3

This vast
Tract of Land
which is the Ancient
Couchsackrage one of the Four
Beaver-Hunting Countries
of the Six Nations
is not yet
Surveyed

NEW YORK MASSACHUSETTS BAY CONNECTICUT



Naturally, cartographers in both America and Europe were unable to keep up with Vermont's roller coaster policies between 1777 and 1783. A number of maps, including several reprints of pre-Revolutionary efforts, continued to place Vermont within the limits of New Hampshire. Johann Michael Probst included the southern two-thirds of Vermont in his *Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* in 1779, while Abel Sawyer's 1784 map of New Hampshire depicted all of Vermont as part of her eastern neighbor.¹⁸ *The American Atlas*, published in London in 1782, reprinted Thomas Jefferys's 1771 map of New England with its representation of Vermont-as-New Hampshire; however, the same volume also contained Major Holland's 1776 map assigning Vermont to New York.¹⁹

Maps in support of the New York claim to the Grants appeared elsewhere in the late 1770s and early 1780s, as well. In addition to the reprints of earlier maps, the first years of Vermont's independence saw the publication of such widely distributed works as Claude Joseph Sauthier's plan of New York and New Jersey, and John Montresor's *Province de New-York*.²⁰ Although these maps did nothing to change the realities of New York's inability to exercise authority over the Grants, they did perhaps lend credence to the Empire State's attempts to convince neutral observers of the legitimacy of its claim.

While the Grants were still appearing on printed maps as New Hampshire or New York, a few mapmakers began to take note of the existence of the new State of Vermont. The earliest known printed map to use the name "Vermont" was Bernard Romans's *Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North America*, published in New Haven in 1778.²¹ Although it showed the grants of both New Hampshire and New York in the area, the Romans map also had "State of Vermont" printed in large letters on a north-south line down the middle of the state. Despite its odd orientation, with North pointing towards the lower lefthand margin, the Romans map and a near-exact copy published in Amsterdam about 1780 were excellent propaganda in Vermont's drive to remain independent.²² Another early acknowledgment of Vermont came in Carington Bowles's reworking of his 1771 map of New England; where he had once drawn the Grants as part of New Hampshire, Bowles now divided the area into four New York counties and printed "Vermont" across it.²³ In a fascinating indication of the instability of Vermont's borders, the new Bowles maps were also colored to include the eastern New York towns of the West Union of 1781-82 in the territory of the Green Mountain State.

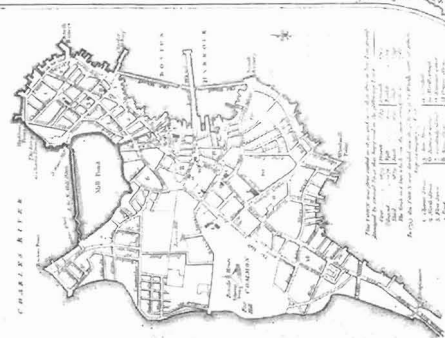
With the end of the Revolution, Vermont's situation gradually became more stable. There were still occasional instances of internal unrest and adjustment, but not to the degree of the two decades between 1765 and 1785. Although New York stubbornly persisted in its claims to the Grants, there was more show than substance in its threats against Vermont. Vermont established a postal system, minted its own copper coins, and published a steady stream of state laws and other documents at printing offices in Bennington and Windsor. Settlers continued to pour into the state in search of land, and the development of social and religious institutions to meet the demands of the growing population also served as a calming influence on the local level. Vermont did not enter the Union until 1791, but any serious likelihood of being absorbed by her neighbors had faded long before then. By the time Vermont ended its fourteen years of existence as an independent republic and became the fourteenth United State, questions of fixed borders and regional autonomy had given way to more universal debates over taxes, the internal balance of power and national party politics.²⁴

As Vermont became less hectic in the 1780s, cartographic representations of the area took on a more uniform look. The extensive efforts of early state Surveyors General Ira Allen and James Whitelaw provided competent local surveys that helped fill in many of the details of Vermont's topography.²⁵ On the American

OPPOSITE, MAP 3:

Robert Sayer & John Bennett, *A General Map of the Northern British Colonies in America* (London, 1776). Shows Vermont as part of New York.

A PLAN of the TOWN of ROYSTON



scene, Amos Doolittle's engraving of William Blodgett's fine map of the state, first published in 1789 and reprinted a number of times thereafter, made an accurate version of Vermont's geography available for the first time.²⁶ Acceptance into the Union clarified Vermont's situation beyond any doubt, and by the mid-1790s a sizeable number of detailed maps of the state had appeared, ranging from the small plan in Jedidiah Morse's *American Geography* to James Whitelaw's impressive (112 by 74 cm.) and aptly titled *Correct Map of the State of Vermont*.²⁷

Yet even in the late 1780s and into the 1790s, publishers did continue to print a few unusual and out-of-date representations of the Green Mountain State. Some of these were merely reissues of maps from the 1760s and 1770s, showing the Grants area as either New York or New Hampshire property. On occasion, however, new maps also failed to represent Vermont's true situation, as in the 1788 Boffman and Knickerbocker division of Vermont into five New York Counties.²⁸ Finally, consider the case of London publishers R. Laurie and J. Whittle, who in 1794 reissued J. Green's map of New England; Green's survey dated back to the 1770s and showed Vermont as part of New Hampshire.²⁹ Four years later, for their *New and Elegant Imperial Atlas*, the two printers dusted off another twenty-year old map that had shown the Grants as New York property; this time, Laurie and Whittle revised the map to depict an independent Vermont — with a southern border some 50 miles north of the true Massachusetts-Vermont line.³⁰ Thus even seven years after joining the Union, Vermont was still a problem for some mapmakers and publishers.

The diversity of the solutions proposed to that problem between 1760 and Vermont's official statehood illustrates beautifully the confusion arising out of the struggles for control of the Grants. Surprisingly enough, Green Mountain historians, who have traditionally devoted most of their efforts to the study of the eighteenth century, have not paid much attention to contemporary maps of early Vermont. Yet these maps reveal a good deal about outside perceptions of the swirling play of events in the area between the Connecticut and Hudson Rivers. In the future, Vermont scholars should take note of these valuable primary sources, while historians from other states in the region would do well to consider what early maps of the rest of New England can contribute to their research.

J. Kevin Graffagnino is curator of the Wilbur Collection at the Bailey-Howe Library at the University of Vermont. He is a frequent contributor to *Vermont History*.

OPPOSITE, MAP 4:

J. Green, *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* (London, 1774). Has printed note declaring Connecticut River to be New York-New Hampshire border, but colors most of Vermont bright yellow to show New Hampshire's grants there.

MAP 5:

Bernard Romans, *A Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North America* (Amsterdam, ca. 1780). Exact copy of the first edition, printed in New Haven in 1778, the earliest printed map to show Vermont as Vermont. Also shows both New York and New Hampshire grants in the state.

MAP 6:

Claude Joseph Sauthier, *Mappa Geographica Provinciae Novae Eboraci ab Anglis New-York* (Nuremberg, 1778). Shows Vermont as part of New York.

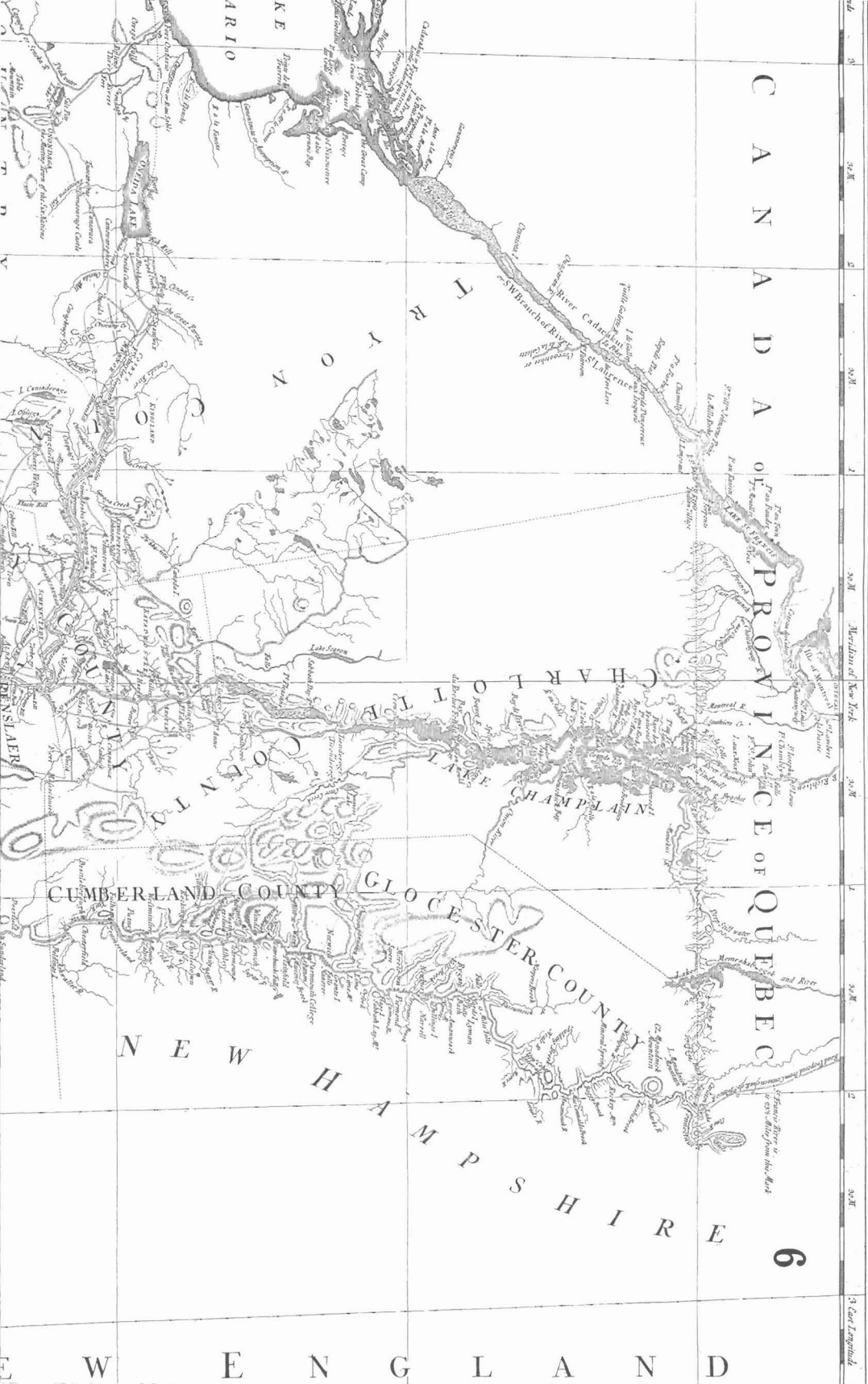
A CHOROGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT OF NORTH-AMERICA

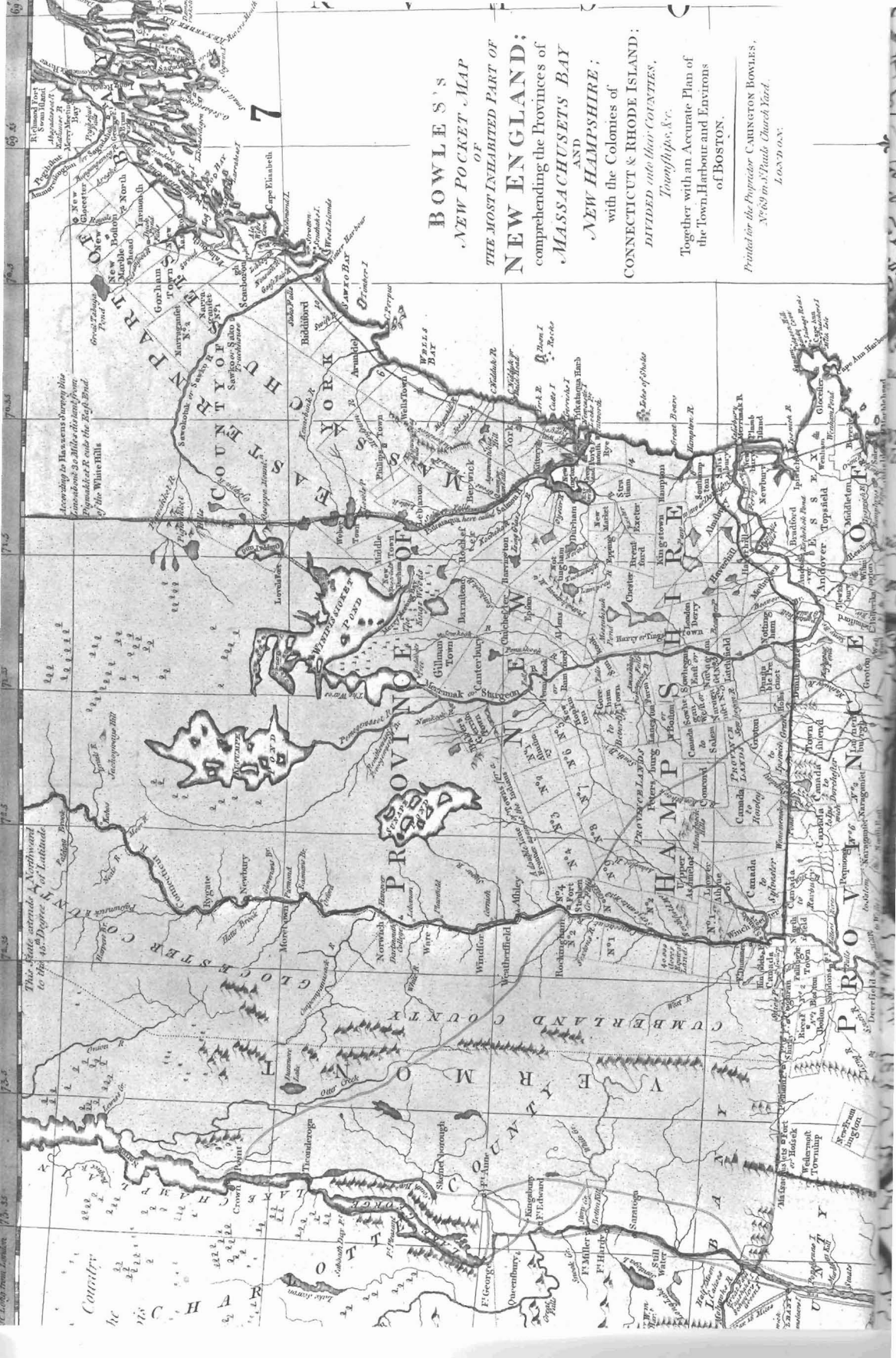
Drawn from the Latest and most accurate Observations, at AMSTERDAM, by *C. COVENS* and *M. MORTIER* and *C. COVENS, Junior*.

The Townships or Grants East of Lake Champlain are laid down as granted by the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, except those that are over Do Y. Which were Granted by the State of NEW-YORK on a sale made by the State of NEW-YORK to the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, the 1st of January 1791, when they were not interfere with the New-York Grants, that interfere with the Lake area are marked with dotted Lines, and as they are mostly granted to Officers in the Regular Army except a few which have the names of Wells, Kemp, and some such other favorites of these Princes of Land Grabbers, Moore, Dunmore, Colleen, and Tryon, I spared on them, it was not thought worth while to note them; Especially as the Abolitionists of the State of Vermont now hold them by the triple title of honest purchase, of industry in building, and now, truly that of Conquest.



- LIST**
 The Names of the Grants on the East of Lake Champlain are laid down as granted by the State of NEW-YORK on a sale made by the State of NEW-YORK to the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, the 1st of January 1791, when they were not interfere with the New-York Grants, that interfere with the Lake area are marked with dotted Lines, and as they are mostly granted to Officers in the Regular Army except a few which have the names of Wells, Kemp, and some such other favorites of these Princes of Land Grabbers, Moore, Dunmore, Colleen, and Tryon, I spared on them, it was not thought worth while to note them; Especially as the Abolitionists of the State of Vermont now hold them by the triple title of honest purchase, of industry in building, and now, truly that of Conquest.





BOWLES'S
OF
NEW POCKET MAP
THE MOST INHABITED PART OF
NEW ENGLAND;
comprehending the Provinces of
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
AND
NEW HAMPSHIRE;
with the Colonies of
CONNECTICUT & RHODE ISLAND;
Divided into their COUNTIES,
Townships, &c.

Together with an Accurate Plan of
the Town, Harbour and Environs
of BOSTON.

Printed for the Proprietor, CAMBRIDGE BOWLES,
N^o 69 in St Pauls Church Yard.
LONDON 1794.

According to Havers Survey this
Island is 30 Miles distant from
Provincetown & into the Bay Head
of the White Hills

This State extends Northward
to the 45th Degree of Latitude



MAP 7:

Carington Bowles, *Bowles's New Pocket Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* (London, 1780). Shows Vermont as Vermont, including the New York towns annexed in the West Union of 1781-82.

MAP 8:

R. Laurie & J. Whittle, *A New and Correct Map of the British Colonies in North America* (London, 1798). Although prepared three years (1794) after Vermont joined the Union and printed four years after that, this map shows only the northern half of Vermont as independent, with the rest belonging to New York.

NOTES

¹For overviews with differing interpretations of Vermont's early history, see the following: Matt B. Jones, *Vermont in the Making 1750-1777* (Cambridge, 1939); Frederic F. Van de Water, *The Reluctant Republic: Vermont 1724-1791* (New York, 1941); Chilton Williamson, *Vermont in Quandary: 1763-1825* (Montpelier, 1949).

²For listing of early Vermont maps, see David Allen Cobb, "Vermont Maps Prior to 1900: An Annotated Cartobibliography," *Vermont History*, 39, 3-4 (Summer & Fall, 1971), iii-xii, 169-317. References in this paper to maps listed by Cobb will include their numbers in his bibliography.

³Jones, *Vermont in the Making*, pp. 3-39; Van de Water, *Reluctant Republic*, pp. 3-20, 36-45; for an earlier, more detailed account, see Benjamin H. Hall, *History of Eastern Vermont* (New York, 1858), pp. 1-93.

⁴(Amsterdam, 1755).

⁵John Mitchell, *A Map of the British Colonies in North America* (London, 1755), reprinted at least four times by 1775, with some alterations; Tirion, *Nieuwe Kaart van de Grootbrittan sche Volkplantingen in Noord America* (Amsterdam, 1755).

⁶Jones, *Vermont in the Making*, pp. 43-66; Allan R. Raymond, "Benning Wentworth's Claims in the New Hampshire-New York Border Controversy: A Case of Twenty-Two Hindsight?" *Vermont History*, 43, 1 (Winter, 1975), 20-32; *New Hampshire State Papers*, vol. 26, ed. Albert S. Batchellor (Concord, 1895), for the charters of Vermont towns granted by New Hampshire.

⁷For detailed overviews, see: Charles A. Jellison, *Ethan Allen: Frontier Rebel* (Syracuse, 1969), chs. 2-5; Jones, *Vermont in the Making*, chs. 4-13.

⁸Thomas Jefferys, *An Accurate Map of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire* (London, 1761), Cobb no. 8; and, *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England*, in Robert Sayer and Thomas Jefferys, *A General Topography of North America and the West Indies* (London, 1768), Cobb no. 11.

⁹(London, 1771), Cobb no. 12. For a Continental example, see Matthieu Albert Lotter, *Carte Nouvelle de l'Amerique Angloise* (Augsburg, 1776).

¹⁰For the accounts of two instances of interference with New York surveying expeditions, see Ira Allen, "Autobiography," in James B. Wilbur, *Ira Allen: Founder of Vermont 1751-1814* (Boston, 1928), I, 16-18, 45-49.

¹¹Ms. at the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt., Cobb no. 17.

¹²In T. Jefferys *et. al.*, *The American Atlas* (London, 1774), Cobb no. 16.

¹³Mitchell, *A Map of the British Colonies in North America* (London, 1775).

¹⁴Van de Water, *Reluctant Republic*, chs. 13-14; Williamson, *Vermont in Quandary*, pp. 60-89.

¹⁵Sarah V. Kalinoski, "Sequestration, Confiscation, and the 'Tory' in the Vermont Revolution," *Vermont History*, 45, 4 (Fall, 1977), 234-46.

¹⁶John L. Rice, "Dartmouth College and the State of New Connecticut, 1776-1782," Connecticut Valley Historical Society, *Papers and Proceedings, 1876-1881*, pp. 152-206; J. Kevin Graffagnino, "'We Have Long Been Wishing for a Good Printer in This Vicinity:' The State of Vermont, The First East Union and the Dresden Press, 1778-1779," *Vermont History*, 47-1 (Winter, 1979), 21-36.

¹⁷Williamson, *Vermont in Quandary*, chs. 7-8; Jellison, *Ethan Allen*, chs. 12-13.

¹⁸(Augsburg, 1779), Cobb no. 44; Abel Sawyer, *An Accurate Map of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire* (Boston, 1784), Cobb no. 53.

¹⁹Jefferys, *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England*, Cobb nos. 16 and 49; Holland, *The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey*, Cobb nos. 22 and 50.

²⁰Sauthier, *A Map of the Provinces of New-York and New Jersey*, (Augsburg, 1777), Cobb no. 30; also, *Mappa Geographica Provinciae Novae Eboraci ab Anglis New-York* (Nurenberg, 1778), Cobb no. 39; Montresor, *Province de New-York en 4 Feuilles* (Paris, 1777), Cobb no. 41.

²¹Horace Brown, "Captain Bernard Romans and His Map of Vermont," *Vermont Historical Society Proceedings*, 11, 2 (June, 1943), 95-98. Cobb no. 35.

²²(Amsterdam, ca. 1780), Cobb no. 46.

²³*Bowles's New Pocket Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* (London, ca. 1781), Cobb no. 45.

²⁴Van de Water, *Reluctant Republic*, chs. 18-20; Charles M. Thompson, *Independent Vermont* (Boston, 1942), pp. 490-524, *passim*.

²⁵For a listing of ms. maps of Vermont towns from the 1780s and early 1790s, see Cobb nos. 55-115, *passim*.

²⁶Blodgett, *A Topographical Map of the State of Vermont* (New Haven, 1789), Cobb no. 68.

²⁷(London, 1794), Cobb no. 105; (Ryegate, 1796), Cobb no. 122.

²⁸Boffman and Knickerbocker, *Map of the State of New York* (Albany, 1788), Cobb no. 64.

²⁹Green, *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England* (London, 1794), Cobb no. 103.

³⁰*A New and Correct Map of the British Colonies in North America* (London, 1798), Cobb no. 129; apparently based on Robert Sayer's and John Bennett's *General Map of the Northern British Colonies in America* (London, 1776).

**RUTLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
101 CENTER STREET, RUTLAND, VERMONT
(802) 775-2006**

The society publishes the *Quarterly* for its members with the aim of preserving and studying the history of the Rutland community, which is comprised of the Towns of Rutland, Proctor and West Rutland and the City of Rutland. The Society maintains and operates a museum at 101 Center Street, Rutland, in the former Bank of Rutland building (built in 1825), now owned by the City of Rutland and leased to the Society at no charge.

Membership

Membership in the Society is open to all upon payment of dues to the:

Membership Secretary—**Hope E. Hubbard**, 248 Lincoln Avenue, Rutland, VT 05701

Dues are \$3.00 per year for regular members; for those wishing to give the Society further support, a contributing membership is \$10.00; a business membership is \$25.00; a sustaining membership is \$100.00; and a life membership (one payment only) is \$75.00.

All members receive as part of their membership four issues of the *Quarterly*. The expiration date of each membership is listed on the mailing label of the publication. Members wishing to pay two or more years' dues in advance are encouraged to do so to reduce costs.

Manuscripts are invited; address correspondence to the Editor.

Gifts or bequests of money or articles of local historical interest are welcome at all times and are deductible for income tax purposes.

Editor: Michael L. Austin
Managing Editor: Jean C. Ross

Copyright ©1981, The Rutland Historical Society, Inc.

RUTLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
101 Center Street
Rutland, Vermont 05701

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED.

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION U. S. POSTAGE PAID Rutland, Vermont Permit No. 12
--

The number or letter on the address label indicates your dues status:

81 one year in arrears 82 current L life membership